DISSOLVING MARRIAGE TIES.

The Seedy Side of Human Character As Seen In the Divorce Court.

A STORY OF TWO FRAIL WIVES.

Differences In the Brick Making Trade - Experience With an Affectionate Dog that Wouldn't Drown.

IFROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. The mere fact that people live together and sustain intimate relations, even for years, is not always good proof that they know each other thoroughty. In no manner is this better illustrated than by the records of the divorce courts. The allegations often made in petitions for a severance of the marriage bonds, if handled by a cynic, would go far to show the uncharitable condition that men, and women, too, are base, vile, double-faced creatures, whose chief aim in life seems to be to wrong and deceive those who should be nearest and dearest to them. In this connection the application of William O. Brown for a divorce from his wife, Mary, filed in the district court yesterday is expressive. The Browns were married at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 19th day of November, 1870. For eight years and over everything went well, until one day in January, 1878, Mrs. Brown met a man named Huddleson, with whom, her husband alleges, she committed adultery, and has been guilty of like improper conduct at various times since. In the same year, which seems to have been a very bad one for Mrs. Brown, she is also accused of wandering in the paths of sin with one Her conduct became so bad that Brown left her late in 1878, and now applies for legal separation and the custody of two enildren aged 9 and 11 vears. of whom he says the mother. owing to her gross nature, is not a fit guardian. Another child, born to Mrs. Brown in 1880, two years after the plain-tiff had left her, he does not seem to care about. Of a smilar nature is the case of

Edward Heacock who wants a divorce from his wife, Flaurie. This couple had been married for a long time, and lived together in peace and unity until May jast when Mrs. Heacock went astray with Goorge R. Colby, unmindful of her duty to her husband and her four children.

Once in a while the defendants in a divorce suit will fight back, but not often.

They generally aim to keep the case from going to trial and give a silent consent to the proceedings by allowing the plaintiff to get a decree by detault. This is done often when the defendant insists that there is really no cause for com-plaint, as in the James case, where Mrs. James, while denying every allegation in her husband's petition, says she is willing and even anxious to have him get A FALSE REPORT.

At a recent meeting of the Bricklayers' Union the scale for the coming season was fixed at fifty cents an hour, or \$4.50 per day of nine hours. This is an advance of 10 per cent on wages ruling last Contractors have as yet not signified whether they will pay the advance or not, but a number of parties who had intended building have postponed all negotiations.

The paragraph above appeared in yes-terday morning's Journal. Later in the day a committee of journeymen bricklayers came to the BEE office with a re-quest that the real facts as printed in Tuesday's BEE should be republished in order that the people can see that there is no strike, and no danger of one. These facts are about as follows: Three months ago the bricklayers served notice on their employers that on and after May 1 they would demand \$4.50 for nine hours work. As a consequence all contracts have been figured for on that basis, and employers are fully pre-pared to pay the price asked. Indeed nearly every contractor in the city has avowed his intentions of doing so. That

there is no brickwork in progress just now is on account of the wet weather, which has made the building of foundations difficult, and put the roads in such shape that the hauling of brick is impossible. There is no strike in Lincoln and none is anticipated, both men and employers being anxious to avoid one.

Wednesday evening while entering the yard at his home on Tenth street near the university, Mr. George Schemmer-horn was interrupted by a dog that had evidently been instructed to look out for late covers. Not caring to argue the late comers. Not caring to argue the matter with the canine stranger, Mr. Schemmerhorn made a break for the house closely followed by the dog. house closely followed by the dog. Directly in the path stands a well, surrounded by a high board curb. Mr. Schemmerhorn, of course, dashed around the curb, but the dog in his haste to get him essayed a flying leap across it. Much to Mr. Schemmerhorn's relief at the time, however, the animal miscalculated the distance and dropped into the well. Yesterday morning Mr. S. went gaily forth to fish up the corpse. smiling

well. Yesterday morning Mr. S. went gaily forth to fish up the corpse, smiling almost audibly at the thought of how the wretched cur had been punished for his bad manners. Greatly to his surprise however, when he glanced down the well, the impish dog, sticking his head out of a hole in the side just above the water line, yelped out a "good morning." The animal, it seems, after taking a bath, had excavated a hole in the earth, and made himself a comfortable nest. All of Mr. Schemmerhorn's efforts to coax him out Schemmerhorn's efforts to coax him out were futile, and now that gentleman is in conference with his friends as to the best means of getting rid of the unwelcome lodger. Mr. Schemmerhorn insists that he has no use for a well with a dog in it, and wants to know what he is going to do about it. Jeff Glass, the landlord at the Windsor, has suggested that Schemmerhorn have himself lowered into the well, and let the dog take a good hold of his legs, when both can be drawn out. Montrose, the other Boniface, wants to amend this by having the rope cut after the dog sets his teeth in Schemmerhorn, and send them both to the bottom. Neither plan has been patented.

Neither plan has been patented.

BRIEF MENTION.

There is a handsome new grip at the B. & M. depot awaiting an owner. It was dropped by a sneak thief who was caught in the act of taking it from a car on the westbound train last night.

A mysterious "stocking up" of all supplies it going on at the B & M. yards here, and is taken as an indication that the officials anticipate trouble somewhere on the line. Two hundred car loads of coal were received yesterday, and dealers, it is said, have been advised to lay in a supply while they can get it.

The new tramp ordinance went into effect yesterday. It provides for the arrest of all tramps unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and their imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days on a charge of vagrancy.

John Thompson and Joseph Quick came in from the rural districts yesterday to tint the town a carmine hue. They

to tint the town a carmine hue. They ran into the police, and were fined \$5.40 cach for being drunk and disorderly.

A warrant was issued yesterday by the governor for the extradition of E. A.

Jenkins, Thos. Caffield and J. H. Wal-Dr. Billings was called yesterday to take charge of the horse MacAtahon dur-ing his sickness. The official report at noon was that the patient showed some

signs of improvement.
Some unprincipled wretch tapped the
till in Cochran's fruit store, on Eleventh
street, Wednesday night, and got away

Dr. Gerth, the state veterinarian, went out to Columbus yester lay to look at some glandered horses, and doctor a disabled telephone.

The foundations of the fine residences The foundations of the fine residences to be erected for Captain Billingsly at the corner of H and Tenth streets, Dr. M. E. Jones, at P and Twelfth streets, and Mrs. Dewitt, at O and Fifteenth streets, are going up under the supervision of Architect Kouhn. These buildings will be complete the company of the company of the complete the company of the complete the company of the complete the company of plete in every particular, and make a val-nable addition to the residence portion of

F. M. Hamilton, Oxford; O. H. Scott, Hebron; M. P. Kennedy, Omsha; Ernest Fuller, Ulysses; Samuel Patrick, Omaha; C. C. Clifton, Wahoo; D. D. Johnson, Camp Clarke; G. W. McMillan, Omaha; Charles Buschow, Red Cloud; W. J. Whettue, Blue Hill; J. A. Conley, Omaha; H. C. Jennings, Grand Island; J. D. Emerson, Milford; M. L. Hayward, Nebraska City; H. J. Hughes, York; C. H. Perrigo, Fremont; E. H. Darrach, C. S. Darrach and A. Wessel, Sutton; Fred Endres, Sterling; F. M. Cron, Hastings; J. N. Van Duyne, Wilber. STATE ARRIVALS.

THE NATIONAL CATTLE TRAIL A Proposed Gigantic Land Grab Which Ought to be Summarily

Squelched. OBERLIN, Neb., April 30 .- To the Editor: noticed a few days ago in the Washington dispatches that a bill has passed the United senate, granting for a period of ten years all of range 41 west for a national cattle trail from Texas to Mon-

Range 31 west is the western boundary of Nebraska and eastern Colorado, and includes some of the best agricultural lands there is in these two states. To permit the cattle kings of Texas to occupy this range of land for the purposes named in the bill, is to virtually drive out the hundreds and thousands, I might say, of homesteaders who have located and are now on their way to settle and occupy Dundy, Chase and other border counties of Nebraska. And why our Nebraska senators should allow such a bill to pass without a vigorous effort on their part to defeat the measure is something they may have to explain to these people Kansas has said, "No, you can't bring your diseased cattle and murderous cowboys on our soil," and as Nebraska has had enough of her men killed, crops de-stroyed, and settlers driven off, it is time she, too, should say to the cattle monopo-

lies, keep away. But, says the cattlemen, "we only want a strip six miles wide and want that little only ten years." To grant this would be giving away at least thirty miles on each side of range 41, for we all know that the millions of cattle that would annually pass over this trail could not be kept for weeks and months on a narrow strip of land only six miles wide. And woe be unto the settler who would interfere to protect himself, family, and crops from the large herds that would scatter all over the land, and the savage-like Mexican cow-boys in charge of the herds. If it is desirable, or if it is the wish of

our national law-makers to bunish the hardy pioneers who are doing all they can to make themselves comfortable on the frontier, they can succeed beyond a doubt by establishing a national cattle trail along the western borders of Kansas and Nebraska, as provided in the bill in

A small-pox hospital on every section of land in this proposed cattle trail, would not retard settlement or keep settlers in so much dread as to again turn this land over to the cattlemen of Texas. The people so far as I can learn, are bitterly opposed to the bill and wish to see it defeated in the lower house.

J. W. Pearman.

How Sponges are Prepared. Alta California: Previous to about 1850 the Bahama Islanders cared little for anything that was more tame than wrecking. That was the favorite business of both men and women, who thought virtually nothing of pursuing the ordinary methods of obtaining a livelihood. But when the number of wrecks were lessened by the erection of lighthouses and the substitution of steam for sailing craft, the islanders gradually turned their attention to the cultivation of the sail and tention to the cultivation of the soil and the explorations of the depths of the sea. The outcome became two fold. The two industries that sprang up were the pine-apple business and the sponge trade, which are now of such importance that they bring considerable money into the colonies, and furnish steady and lucra-tive employment to several thousand per-

When the first sponges were taken out they were commercially divided into two classes, the coarse and fine, worth 5 and 10 cents a pound. Now there are recog-10 cents a pound. Now there are recognized to be nine classes, which, in order of their values, are sheep wool, white reef, velvet, dark reef, boat, hard head, grass, yellow and glove. Of some of these varieties there are several grades. Bahama ann Florida sponges are about of the same value, but they are both rated in the market as inferior to those of the Mediterranean. Previous to the rebellion, the amount of sponge gathered annually scarcely exceeded one ton., and it was worth on an average \$26 per 100 pounds. pounds.

There are several hundred sponge

craft, each of eight or ten tons burden, and carrying from six to twelve men. Though these vessels merely coast along the banks and among the reefs, they carry six weeks' supply of provisions and do not run under lee except in case of a storm. The sponges are found where the water is shallow and are to be seen growing on the rocks and reefs. They are caught by diving or by means of iron hooks fastened to slender poles. When first brought to the surface they are hooks fastened to slender poles. When first brought to the surface they are black, gelatinous and soft, for the sponge proper is only the skeleton of a jelly-like sea animal. The catch, spread on the decks of the vessels, dies and the living coverings decay, emitting a horrible odor in decomposing. When a cargo is secured the vessel puts in at its home bay and the sponges are placed in a pond of stakes, at the water's edge, where the action of the tide tends to remove the black covering. The process is completed by pounding by hand, and they are strang on strips of palmetto, each strip having four sponges, and being called a "beed." A cargo of "beed" is worth from \$100 to \$309, and the sales and handling are substantially controlled by the Nassan Sponge Exchange Company, limited, which is chartered and makes regular exchange sales.

After the sponges are clipped to good shape, they are put to soak in vats of lime-water, and after several hours are dried and bleached in the sun. Next day they are pressed into bales, each 2 by 8 for any weighing 100 nevertle.

dried and bleached in the sun. Next day they are pressed into bales, each 2 by 8 feet, and weighing 100 pounds. These bales, when mensed in bagging and strongly corded, are ready for shipment. All of the wors, from catching to shipment is done by native blacks. Nearly all go either to the United States or England.

Reynolds to Shelby county, Iowa, where he is wanted for grand larceny.

The Missouri Pacific officials have appealed from the awards made in the county court on the condemnation proceedings in the cases of Mrs. Charles W.

A wonderful electric clock that runs without winding, is not affected by the atmosphere, cannot vary, and can be sold for one-half the cost of the ordinary clock, has been invented by Mr. Hussey at Menlo Park.

REDUCE TEH HOURS OF WORK.

There Must be Arbitration-The Right to Organize-The Strike and the Lockout.

The North American Review for May: The prospect for the future of the laboring man in America is brighter to-day than it ever was, notwithstanding the seemingly "strained relations" at present existing between employer and em-

That we are passing through an epidemie of strikes, lockouts and boycotts is true, but the fact must not be lost sight of that were it not for the growing power of organization we should have a great many more strikes to contend with than we have had for the first three months of the present year. The growth of organization for the last

ten years has been steady and healthy. It is only where organization is in its infancy that serious troubles such as strikes and lockouts exist. The causes from which strikes and lockouts spring are to be found in all parts of the country, but the methods of dealing with the troubles as they arise are different. In places where no organization exist, or where the seeds of organization have not been planted, disputing parties are apt to become involved in strikes. The reasons advanced in support of that proposition are as follows: Until recently very few workingmen dared to express their opinworkingmen dared to express their opinion in public on the subject of labor, for the reason that they were almost certain of an immediate dismissal from the service of the man or company they worked for if it became known that they in any way favored the association of workingmen for mutual protection. With such a sentiment existing in the breasts of workingmen they could not be expected to feel very kindly toward the employer who so jealously watched their employer who so jealously watched their every movement and who, by his actions, made them feel that they were regarded rather as serfs than freemen. While the real bone and sinew of the land remained in enforced silence, except where it could be heard through the medium of the press and rostrum through chosen leaders, another class of men who seldom worked would insist on "representing labor and in making glowing speeches on the and in making glowing speeches on the rights and wrongs of man, would urge the "abolition of property," or the "equal division of wealth"; such speakers very often suggesting that a good thing to do would be to "hang capitalists to lamp posts." The employer of labor who listened to such speeches felt that in suppressing organization among his workmen he was performing a laudable act. Yet he was by that means proving himself to be most powerful ally the anarchist could wish for. He caused his employes to feel that he took no interest in them other than to get as many hours of toil out of them for as

few shillings as possible. The conse-quence was that the employer, who was himself responsible for the smothering of the honest expression of opinion on part of labor became possessed of the idea that the raw head and bloody bones curbstone orator was the real representa-tive of labor, and determined to exercise more vigilance and precaution than ever in keeping his "help" out of the labor society. The speaker who hinted or adsociety. The speaker who hinted or advocated the destruction of property or the hanging of capitalists to lamp posts was shrewd enough to speak very kindly and in a knowing manner of labor associaheld membership in one or more of them. Workingmen who were denied the right to organize very frequently went to hear Mr. Scientific lecture on the best means of handling dynamite. And when the speaker portrayed the wrongs of labor the thoughtful workingman could read ily trace a resemblance between the em-ployer painted by the lecturer and the man he himself worked for. Workmen employed by those who frowned on labor organizations became sullen and morose: they saw in every action of the superintendent another innovation on their eights, and they finally deter-mined to throw off the yoke of oppress-ion, organize, and assert their manhood. The actions of the superintendent or boss very often tended to widen the breach between employer and employe, When the organization did come it found a very bitter feeling existing on both sides, and, before studying the laws of the society they joined, or becoming con-versant with its rules and regulations re-garding the settlement of disputes or grievances, the workmen determined to wipe out of existence the whole system of petty tyrannies that had been practiced on them for years. Not being drilled in organization and feeling that the em-ployer would not treat with them, the

ployer would not treat with them, the only remedy suggesting itself was the strike. And, on the other hand, the employer, who felt that every move of his workmen in organization would be directed against his interests, determined to take time by the forelock and turn them all out on the street. Thus we find the organization in its infancy face to face with a strike or lockout.

This condition of affairs existed in a great many places throughout the United States in the beginning of the present year. Absorbed in the task of getting large dividends, the employer seldom inquired of his superintendeut how he quired of his superintendeut how he managed the business intrusted to his keeping or how he treated the employes. In thousands of places throughout the United, many superintendents, foremen or petty bosses are interested in stores, corner groceries, or saloons. In many places the employe is told plainly that he must deal at the store, or get his liquor from the saloon in which his boss has an interest; in others he is given to under-stand that he must deal in these stores or

saloons or forfeit his situation. Laws have been passed in some states against the keeping of company stores, but the stores are kept, nevertheless, and workmen are made to feel that they must patronize them. In many cases the owners of mills, factories, or mines are not aware of the existence of such institutions as the "pluck me"—the name applied to the company store—but they stand so far away from their employes that they can not hear the murmer of the complaint, and if a whisper ever does reach their ears it comes through the boss, who is not interested in the store but in keeping its existence a secret from his employer. not interested in the store but in keeping its existence a secret from his employer. The keeping of such stores is another source of injustice to workmen, for their existence tends to widen the breach between employer and employe. It may seem that I am dealings with insignificant things in this paper, but when the statement is made that seven out of every ten superintendents or bosses are every ten superintendents or bosses are interested in the management and derive profits from the operation of stores which employes are forced to patronize make an assertion which can be proved. In a country where every man, however bumble, is taught from his infancy that he stands the equal of all other men, it is but natural for a citizen who is given to understand that he must patronize a certain store, or that he cannot join a certain society, to feel restive, and where much is promised and little obtained, men are apt to lose faith in a law-mak-

ing system which obliges the workman himself to become complainant and pres-

T. V. Powderly Gives His Views Upon the Future of Labor.

Counter in cases, where the laws are violated to his detriment. If he does not prosecute for infractions of laws but simply complains he is told to invoke the majesty of the law in his own behalf. In this way law is disregarded; it becomes a dead letter; men lose hope in law and lawmakers.

The constant itching and prilation

lawmakers.

The constant itching and irritation caused by the indifference of the employer to their welfare, and the injustice practiced on them by petty bosses, go on until men feel that the only remedy is through the strike. In this way the men who belong to no organization are launched into strikes.

Workingment are not, as a rule, educated men. When the strike does come, while they feel that they have been wronged, yet they are lacking in the command of language necessary to state their case properly to the world, and hence set forth their claims in such a way as to arouse prejudices or create false as to arouse prejudices or create falsimpresions. The other side having the advantage of education, either person or by right of purchase, can and does mold public opinion in a great many

I have pointed out one or two of the little things which cause a great deal of uneasiness and vexation to the working men; others have pointed out the root of that evil. The workingmen of the United States will soon see that he possesses the power which kings once held—that he has the right to manage his own affairs. The power of the king has passed away. The power of the wealth is passing away. The evening shadows are closing in upon the day when the immense private for-tunes can be acquired. The new power dawning upon the world is that of the workingman to rule his own destinies. That power can no longer be kept from him. How will he wield it?

The question is of great concern not only to the workingman but to every citizen of the republic, and the hand of every citizen who loves his country every citizen who loves his country should be extended to assist the new ruler. I have no fears because of the present apparently disturbed condition of the labor world; on the contrary, the signs are very hopeful. Wendell Phillips once said: "Never look for an age when the people can be quiet and safe. At such times despotism

is forging new chains."

The people are not quiet to-day, but they are safe. It is the power of mono-poly that is not safe. The men who pile up large fortunes must compensate for that privilege in the payment of a grad-uated income tax. The blessings which they derive from wealth must be shared by the nation from which they extract

that wealth. The hours of labor must be reduced throughout the nation, so that the toilers may have more time in which to learn the science of self-government. Labor-saving machinery, instead of making a slave of man, must become his servant. How will the workingman wield his power? Organized labor says the power will be wisely handled, but we must have the cooperation of the vast middle The employer and employed classes. must no longer ständ apart. The barriers of pride, caste, greed, hatred and bitter-ness must be torn down. The working-man and his employer must meet face to face; they must discuss every detail in the management of the concerns they are jointly operating. No sacrifice of princi-ple on the one hand or of manhood on the other need attend such a transaction. In the management of great and small concerns each grievance, each trouble or difference, whether in relation to discipline or wages, should be talked over in a conciliatory spirit and arbitrated. Joint boards of arbitration should be formed between manufacturers and workmen al. over the country. Each party should de-vote considerable time to the perfecting of the plans best suited to their interest or surroundings, for rules governing one case or locality might not work well in

another. after careful deliberation Having after careful deliberation agreed upon the rules, each party should sign the articles of agreement, binding sign the articles of agreement, bindin himself to abide by them until change by consent of both. Agreements of this kind will be the means of settling differences as they arise, and with their inauguration, strikes, lockouts and boycotts will not be entered upon so readily, and, if ever called into play, then only as the very last resort. T. V. POWDERLY.

The Limekiln Club on Coast Defences. Detroit Free Press: Colonel Erastus White, of the committee on military affairs reported that his committee had carefully investigated the subject of our coast defences, as required by a late reso-lution, and had reached the following 1. In case of war the enemy's fleet

could easily bombard any city on the coast. We would therefore suggest that all these cities be moved back fourteen miles.
2. The enemy would have no trouble

in landing troops on our shores. The only trouble would be getting any of them off alive again. The only suggestion we have to offer is that Ben Butler be notified to be on hand early in the 3. If a new Paradise hall be erected it

should be placed at least twelve miles from any spot accessible to the gunboats. 4. We don't want war, but if one happens to fall out of a tree and hit us we shan't run away.
5. It is better to apologize than to get licked. This advice is for such nations as may feel like knocking the chip off our

The report was accepted and adopted, and, all unfinished business being placed on a shelf to dry, the meeting adjourned.

The Expense of a Chaperone.

A New Orleans belle, while visiting relations in the north, was called upon by a gentleman cousin, and he, wishing

by a gentleman cousin, and he, wishing to show her some attention during her stay among them, invited her to vist a celebrated cascade in the vicinity.

"Oh, won't that be nice," exclaimed the young lady. "Shall we have a chaperone?"

"Certainly we can have one," answered the cousin. "Why not?"

After his visit the cousin eagerly sought his father and remarked: "Pa, I'm in a deuced stew. You know I'm busted financially. Well, I invited Cousin — to go to the cascades with me and she wants a chaperone, How much will it cost?"

A Generous Woman. Wall Street News: In a recent suit before a Georgia court a female fortune teller testified that she knew for a full month before hand that cotton would go down two or three points.
"I should think you would have invested on a sure thing;" observed the oppos-

"Oh, I had a sure thing enough," she artlessly replied. "I was being paid about \$20 per day by a ring to predict that wheat would soon make a ten-point jump. I don't want the whole earth."

It is claimed that Arbor Day, in Ohio, April 30, comes too late to do much good, except to give the school children and other young people an opportunity to enjoy a holiday and have a good time. Very few native forest trees will grow if planted as late as April 30.

It is proposed to permanently lower Tulare Lake, California, to fifteen feet below its present level, which will reclaim 875,000 acres, including swamp land, all now under water, or subject to frequent overflow. This is to be effected by a canal of twelve feet average depth, which is to extend from Tulare lake to a junction with the San Joaquin river, at the head of navigation, distant about forty miles north from the lake. The cost is estimated at \$1,000,000.

He Sulcided too Soon.

Wall Street News: A Kentucky man committed saicide the other day by hanging and after the coroner's jury had made a thorough investigation it reported:

"We find that he hung himself because he lost \$2,000 in a whiskey deal."

"Is that all?" asked the coroner.

"Yes, sir, except that if he'd have held on until crab-apple time he might have cleared double that sum by a deal in champagne." He Suicided too Soon

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.
When the skin is very tough and hard, and
the follice is apparently effectually closed,
the single strength will sometimes fail to
reach the papilla; in such cases the double or
triple strength should be used in connection
with the single, using them alternately.
Price, single strength, \$1,00; double
strength, \$2,00; triple strength, \$3,00. If
your druggists have not got it we will send it
prepared on receipt of price.

lights up its opalescence it gleams the gates of the celestial city.

It is a familiar and yet it always strikes one as a marvelous fact that worlds may have for years been in existence, the light of which has not yet had time to reach our earth, and that we may still continue to see the light of stars that have been for a long time extinct.

Halford Sauce kept by A 1 grocers. Ask

A recent investigation shows that the existing navy of Great Britain has cost \$210,000,000, and that its present value, after making allowances for ships that have become obsolete, does not exceed \$60,000,000, showing a total loss of \$150,-

Is very prevalent at this season, the symptoms being bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of appetite. If this condition is allowed to continue, serious consequences may follow. By promptly taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a fever may be avoided or premature death prevented. It is a positive cure for bil liousness, Sold by all druggists.

Lions are becoming numerous in the mountains near Santa Maria, Cal. They are very tame this year. C. C. Oakley and his son Harry followed one a few days ago, shot at it, captured it, and brought it home.

derangements of stomach and bowels cured by Dr. Pierce's "Peliets"-or antibilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists,

is the fact that the rays of the sun should pass through a cake of ice without melt-ing it at all, as is the case when the thermometer stands a little above zero. That the rays of heat actually penetrate the ice is shown by the fact that a lens of ice may be used for setting fire to inflam-mable substances.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When Haby was stok, we gave her Chatoria,

Two papyri which have lately been deciphered by Professors Karabecek and Wessely, contain in their eight columns a part of the speech which the Atheuian Aschines in August, 450 B. C., attacked his rival and vanquisher, Demosthenes.

There is an old man residing on the Soquel road, Santa Cruz, Cal., who is at present cutting his third set of teeth. The process is attended with all the pain and annoyance with which a child suf-



AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

There are very few who do not know of this little bush growing alongside of our mountains and hills: but very few realize the fact, that the little purple berry, which so many of us have eated in most every shape, there is a principle in it having a wonderful effect on the bowels. Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial is the GREAT SOUTHERS REMEMOUTH STORY CORDINATION BUSH THE STORY OF THE CORDINATION OF THE STORY OF THE CORDINATION OF THE STORY OF TH Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet United Mulicius will care Coughs, Croup and Commission. Price Sects and fi a bottle. For sale by the H. T. Chark e Daug Co. 'aand

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be baild, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. Eighty Per Cent of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from talling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes talls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained baid for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been baild and glazed for years we have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long baild.
Unlike other preparations, it contains no Benton's Hair Grower.

poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its omposition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

prepared on receipt of price.
BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,

Sold b y C. F. Goodman and Kuhn & Co.

The glaciers of the north Pacific coast are small but magnificent. The Muir is three miles long, with a perpendicular face of 400 feet, stretching like a gigantic da.n entirely neross the head of the glacier bay. Its breast is as blue as torquise. At a distance it looks like a fillet rent from the azure sky and laid across the brow of the cliff. When the full blaze of the southwestern sun lights up its qualescence it glacus. are small but magnificent. The Muir is

BURG).

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SEALED proposis will be received by the city of Hastings, Nebraska, until 10 o'clor n. m. May 18, 1885, for the furnishing, erectior and completien of a system of water works for the city of Hastings, Nebraska.

Said system of water works to be furnished and built in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clark of the city of Hastings, Nebraska.

Proposals will be received on any or all of the following items.

1st - Furnishing and completing open well, or furnishing and completing tubular well system.

2d - Eurnishing and completing engine house. Railway Time Table. OMARA.

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Annaew Rosewares, Member American Socie Gty Givil Engineers, City Engineer of Omaha EO, B. Chutstie, Civil Engineer.

obtainable as well as tickets, at all principal Offices in the United States and Canada, or

The following is the time of arrival and de-parture of trains by Central Standard time is the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot. BRIDGE TRAINS. Bridge trains will leave U. P. dopet at 5: 5-B7:33-8:00-8:40-8:50-B 10:00-11:00 a. m., 1 1:00-1:20-1:50-2:00-3:00-B 4:00-5:00-5:30-6:10-7:00-11:10 p. m. Leave transfer for Omaha at 7:12-B 8:15-9:00-9:42-B 10:35-11:37(a.; m.: 13:37-9:13-2:37-3:30-3:37-4:37-5:5)-6:42-7:20-7:50-8:55-11:27 m. ad-Furnishing and completing tubular well system.

2d-Furnishing and completing engine house, boller house and stack.

3d-Furnishing and completing foundation and base of stand pipe.

4th-Furnishing and completing stand pipe.

5th-Furnishing and setting up machinery and boilers. -2:37-3:30-3:37-4:31 8:5)-II:52 p. m. CONNECTING LINES. 6th Furnishing cast iron pipe and special Arrival and departure of trains from the astings. Tth—Furnishing kalamein pipe. Sth—Furnishing hydrants, gates and gate transfer depot at Council Bluffs:
DEPAPT.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACE
B 7:15 A. M sth—Furnishing hydrants, gates and gate boxes.

9th—Furnishing lead and oakum and excavating, and laying pipes, hydrants, gates and gate boxes.

The contract price of said system of water works completed not to exceed the sum of eighty thousand dollars.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars on each of the items bid on, as security for the filling of a good acceptable bond the sum of which shall not be less than full amount of contract price. B 9:15 A. M.
C 6:40 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.
A 9:35 A. M.
A 9:35 A. M.
A 9:35 A. M.
A 7:00 P. M.
A 14.00 P. M. CHICAGO, MILWAUREE & ST. PAUL.
D 9:15 A. M
B 7:00 P. M the sum of which shall not be less than full amount of contract price.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any parts of bids.

Proposals should be addressed to J. D. Mines, City Clerk of Hastings, Nebraska, and marked "Proposals for Water Works."

By order of the City Council of Hastings, Nebraska, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1888.

Bidders may submit their own plans and specifications with methods for obtaining pumping and storing the necessary water supply, but in every case the plan of pipe, hydrants, valves, &c., to remain the same as per plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Lity Clerk with the understanding that the City Council will not pay for any plans and specifications furnished by bidders.

S. SAMUEL, ALEXANDER, Mayor, J. D. Mines, City Clerk.

apr. 501 43 P. M RANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS, D 6:23 A. M A 5:40 P. M WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC. A 3:30 P. M. C 8:55 P. N A 3:00 P. M SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. A 7:00 A. M A 6:25 P. M Depart. WESTWARD Arrivo A. M. P. M. UNION PACIFIC. A. M. P. M. 8:20m ... Pacific Express ... 7:50m ... Denver Express ... 5:20m ... 5:20m 8:10a 6:25a Night Express 6:25a Night Express 1:45a 6:40a SOUTHWARD Depart. SOUTHWARD. Arrive
A. M. P. M. MISSOURI PACIFIC A. M. P. M.
10:30a Day Express. 6:25d
Day Express. 6:25d
K. C. ST. J. & C. B.
0:20a 8:45b ..Via Plattsmouth. 7:00d 7:10 HAMBURG - AMERICAN 7:004 7:10 NORTHWARD. Depart. Depart. NORTHWARD, Arrive.

A.M. P. M. C. ST. P., M. & O. A.M. P. M.

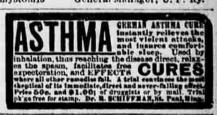
8:15a Sioux City Express....... 5:45c

...... 5:45c Oakland Accommod'n 10:30a England, France & Germany. The steamships of this well known line are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage both safe and agreeable. They carry the United States and European mails, and leave New York Thursdays and Saturdays for Plymouth, (LONDON), Cherboug, (PARIS and HAMBURG). Depart. EASTWARD. A. M. P. M. C., B. & Q. A. M. P. M. 9 20 6:00 Via Piattam uth.... 9:20 7 10 STOCK YARDS TRAINS Will leave U. P. depot, Omaba, at 6:40-8:3310:45-10:55 a. m.; 2:40-3:50-5:25 p. m.
1-eave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55-10:25 a.
12:01-1:29-4:40-5:07-6:20 p. m.
NOTE-A trains daily; B, daily except Sunday;
O daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday.

Sealed Proposals
Will be received at the office of the chief engineer, Union Pacific Railway, at Omaha, until Friday evening, May 18th, for the grating, pile bridging and track-laying of about forty miles of the Cheyenne & Northern Railway from Cheyenne northward.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the chief engineer's office in Omaha, or on the work after the 10th inst.

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